

The Stark Democrat.

VOL. 44. NO. 10.

CANTON, OHIO, AUGUST 9, 1877.

WM. MCGREGOR Publisher

The Democrat.

Circulation - 2,700.

"No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by any fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result, but the country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns."
—U. S. GRANT.



"I crow because my candidate has 264,000 majority on the popular vote, and 23 majority of the electoral votes."

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The delegates selected to the Senatorial Convention of the 21st Senatorial district, composed of Stark and Carroll counties, will meet at Wayneburg, on Wednesday, August 15th, at 1 o'clock p. m., and there place in nomination a Democratic candidate for the State Senate, to be supported at the ensuing election, on the second Tuesday of October next.

JOHNSON SHERRICK,
Ch'n Stark Co. Central Committee.
J. V. LAWLER,
Ch'n Carroll Co. Central Committee.

DELEGATES TO THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

To be Held at Wayneburg next Wednesday, August 15th.

Canton—First Ward—Thomas McCall, Christian Volzer, M. Ruhman and J. C. Lantz.

Second Ward—George Ream and Dr. Lew Blusser.

Third Ward—G. A. Schraalsbuhn and T. C. Meyer.

Fourth Ward—Joshua Cox, L. Alexander, Joseph Schott and Geo. Bender.

Canton township—J. S. Hudson, Peter Chance and A. Sponseller.

Perry tp.—Henry Altkruse, Alonzo Smith and Levi Stump.

Massillon—First Ward—Anton Crone and Joseph N. Malloy.

Second Ward—Solomon Krider and Frank Willenberg.

Third Ward—Thos. Blackburn and L. C. Cole.

Fourth Ward—Louis Geis and Herman Scheidnagel.

Paris tp.—Dr. J. H. Sanor, J. B. Heald, Arvina Hiner.

Washington tp.—Simeon Reese, John Cairns.

Lexington tp.—Jacob Dager, R. W. Teeters, J. B. Wilson, W. W. Cantine.

Lake tp.—Samuel S. Geib, Leonard Rader, Philip Seedorf.

Sugar Creek tp.—J. M. Shetler, Robert Warwick.

Bethlehem tp.—Jacob Kemery, Anthony Sisterhen, Samuel Mase.

Tuscarawas tp.—Robert Bell, Wm. E. Oberlin, Joseph Oberlin.

Plain tp.—Wm. Schick, Joseph Loutzenheiser, John Pontius.

Pike tp.—John Johnson.

Jackson tp.—D. E. Brucher, Jno. Hammer, Jacob Gies.

Nimishillen tp.—A. V. Pontius, C. L. Juilliard, George Violand, Jacob Baughman.

Mariboro tp.—John Snyder, W. M. Nees.

Sandy tp.—Fred Mackerman.

Osnaburg tp.—George Lieptag, David Weirick, David D. Miller.

Our candidate for Governor, the Hon. R. M. Bishop, is earnestly in favor of the repeal of the act which requires all debts to be paid in specie in 1879.

MR. WARWICK WITHDRAWS.

MASSILLON, O., July 9th, 1877.

A. McGregor & Son.—Dear Sirs:—I am not a candidate for State Senator. Sorry my friends had my name announced.

Yours truly,
JOHN G. WARWICK.

The chevalier, Forney, says: "The secretary of the interior has 'purged' the Indian bureau and other branches of 'his department of feasting corruption.' Is it possible that corruption has been existing in the interior department under Grant? When Mr. Schurz relieved Chandler, he congratulated that able statesman on the ability and honesty with which he had conducted the important department of the interior. And so there was really feasting corruption in that department. And Schurz has purged it!"

The Plevna disaster is a serious defeat to the Russians, and the consequences may be serious. The Turks were isolated, and their forces are put at 50,000 men, which were behind intrenchments which were equivalent to 100,000 men. The Russians took about one half the needed force for the attack, and were ultimately beaten, not that their soldiers did not fight well, but because they were exhausted when the supreme moment came. Plevna was actually taken, but the force at hand was not equal to holding it. When fresh forces came to the aid of the Turks, the wearied Russians were unable to stand up against them. Such was the cause of the bloody defeat.

It is evident the Russian armies are not directed with a master hand, nor handled with master hands. Their Asiatic campaign is a failure, and they have not accomplished much on the Danube. Of course the power of Russia is great, and she will doubtless overcome Turkey in the end; but it must be admitted that Turkey is exhibiting greater powers and endurance than was expected.

SCHAEFER'S WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

The servile tool of the Pennsylvania railway company, Mr. Louis Schaefer, had a "Workingmen's" meeting in his Opera House last Saturday evening. Curiosity seems to have taken most people there, and filled the house, at first. No one seems to have had any confidence whatever in the getter up of the movement, for all our citizens know him to be a most selfish specimen of the genus homo, totally devoid of honest principle, and with no sentiment in common with suffering labor.

The workingmen of Canton understood him perfectly, and would not allow him to make his speech, and quote "Chaffin" ad nauseam. In fact, they just "sat down on him," singing out to him, that this was a workingman's meeting, not a meeting for political slysters and tricksters to blow off their political matters.

The active spirits were Republicans. Mr. C. F. Laiblin, the chairman, is a worthy citizen, always a Republican, was Schaefer's choice, and generally served him. Schaefer knew his men when he declared he was a Southern Democrat, and supported Hayes and his Administration. His long-winded, pointless resolutions were defeated overwhelmingly; but after the crowd had been reduced to a comparative few, the trickster of the ring had them put again, and although the men plainly had it, they were declared "carried."

The meeting throughout was one of disorder, and a mere burlesque in every respect, in fact, an utter abortion, as might have been expected.

The scheme, as given out, was to put up a so-called "Independent" ticket in the interest of workingmen, the grand mogul being Loushifer. This ticket, the pretense was, was to be made up of names taken from the regular Republican and Democratic tickets, the whole thing to suit the whims and malice of Schaefer. This first attempt was the veriest fizzle, and is only a burlesque to be laughed at and hooted over. Of course no Democratic candidate would have suffered himself to be used in this way, knowing well it was only a trick to divide and conquer, and all in the interest of the Hayes Repository party, of which Schaefer is a leading and active spirit.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING.

The second meeting took place last evening, Wednesday, and was well attended, but was a slipshod, chaotic affair. Schaefer had got enough, and was not present to participate. Mr. David Swanger was chairman. We could not discern any well defined object, although the five minutes speeches were many, and the meeting continued till a late hour.

The speakers generally, though mostly Republicans, were severe in denouncing the legislation of the party in power, saying that for the last ten or fifteen years everything had been done in favor of capital and against the laboring man, and all this had caused the present suffering in the country.

With all proper respect, we would say to our friends, that it will take the united efforts of all good citizens to get rid of or modify the engrafted evils, and their sad results upon afflicted labor.

The Democratic policy is and ever has been the reverse of that of the party in power. The plundering of the Treasury by Congressional and other schemes—the enormous railway subsidies and land robberies—the infamous financial policy that enabled stock jobbers to pile up an enormous public debt—a tariff policy that has constantly robbed labor and honest business, all these and more belong to the Republican party. The enormous power thus built up is not to be overthrown or circumscribed by a little side show movement here, or a small greenback, one dead boiling over, there. To effect a change for the better will require the united efforts of all who are heartily sick and disgusted with the doings of the party in power. We must oppose fraud and iniquity either in counting in a President or enacting laws. We must unite to restore justice and squelch wrong doing.

The confusion and incongruity at the meeting showed too many leaders, and no one capable of throwing the others into the shade, and running the thing himself. Some of the speakers got off very good hits, but gave no evidence of a grasp of mind, that had examined the great questions of a rational and constitutional public policy, that would solve the problem, and relieve suffering labor and business. We would remind our good friends, that while we concede the laudable object they have in view, the reform required is fundamental; and in considering the situation, the principles of justice and the plain teachings and requirements of the United States Constitution, must be kept in view. These constitute the basis of all correct elucidation of the present entanglement. However complicated and knotty, apparently, when these principles are applied, the case is greatly simplified, and the pathway that was dark before, becomes clear and plain to the true American citizen.

CLEVELAND Plain Dealer.

The Republicans charge that Mr. Bishop was a Know-Nothing. Oh, hosh! He was elected by the Democrats to the Constitutional Convention in 1875, and he knows nothing but honesty! He wants lower taxes, revived business and reform in the management of our State and municipal government. Of course they will charge Bishop with everything. That's a candidate's fate, but "Uncle Dick" is the gentleman who will occupy the executive chair of Ohio in 1878!

It seems that at the banquet of the Schuetzenfesters, in Washington, the President actually made away with two glasses of light wine, to say nothing of an intoxicating compound called seltzer. What will the Mrs. R. B. Hayes tetotalitars say to this wild debauch?

JUDGE WEST, Republican candidate for Governor, made a speech the evening of his nomination, and a more contemptible exhibition of demagoguery it would be difficult to find. He is evidently a man of small calibre, and anything but a manly man. Hear him:

"I hold no railroad bonds, or railroad stocks, that my interests may be different from those of any other man, and never did. I hold no untaxed government bonds, I never did and never expect to. I hold no bank stock, never did, and never expect to; and, financially, I suspect I am about as impartial between capital and labor as any one without finances possibly can be. It has been a habit of my life, the education of my life, to be in sympathy more with the industry of my country, than with the capital of my country."

He went on in this manner for some time. Now, "untaxed government bonds," subsidy land robbing schemes, National banks, &c., are all the work of the Republican party, whose candidate he is. These wrongs he assisted to fasten on the necks of laboring men, and upon the honest business of the country. As we say, such stuff as this, from such a quarter, only raises contempt instead of admiration.

We know nothing of Judge West's circumstances. But the instruments of tyranny are usually more despicable than the tyrants whom they serve. Judge Jeffries, of James II. was an unfeeling savage, while his master only erred in judgment.

The tyranny and evil policy of the radical party of this country will compare with the infamy of any former period of almost any land. Never was a country worse and more corruptly governed than this. Never did baser instruments serve a party, or trample under foot law and equity with more unctious effrontery. Even now, their President is such by fraud most foul, virtually, nay really, acknowledged by his own act in admitting the election of Wade Hampton and Nicholls; for if those gentlemen carried respectively South Carolina and Louisiana, so did Tilden and Hendricks.

But this virtuous Uriah Heep, the radical candidate for Governor, sanctions and approves all these wrongs and robberies, and yet puts on virtuous airs. He "assumes a virtue though he has it not."

'A strong government,' many people imagine, is only to be obtained by a large standing army. In connection with the army, of course, comes a National Debt, and an aristocracy of wealth through Government favoritism. All this is a mistaken idea, as history will show. That Government is strong which is built upon and maintains justice. Such government is enthroned in the hearts of the people, every one of whom has a direct interest therein in its preservation. Such a government is not one of force, maintaining one portion, and that but small, in lofty pre eminence; and the rest, much the larger part, of the people, in oppressive and unnatural subjection.

Under a just government, the citizens are all equal before the law. No favoritism exists, to make some few immensely wealthy, and the toiling millions sufferers in consequence.

History shows that the freest governments are the strongest. In such, each citizen is directly interested. The condition of all is equal as to opportunity. Real worth and merit are appreciated and utilized. The French Revolution, that swept away its aristocracy, developed the talent and energy of that people to an extent never before witnessed.

The little state of Attica, in ancient Greece, was able to meet and overcome the power of the immense Persian empire at Marathon and Salamis. Her ten thousand citizen soldiers defeated 300,000 Persians, and 300 ships overcame 1400 Persian vessels.

Many other instances might be cited to show that unjust and iniquitous government weakens, while a just and impartial public policy makes a prosperous, happy and powerful people.

"If I fear the land, to threatening ill a prey,
Where weak accumulations, and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made."

"TRANSPIRED."

It has transpired within the past few days that quite a number of Cleveland gentlemen have been transpired out of their \$5 bills by a couple of transpiring schemers, on the definition of the word transpire in the same way that the Galatin (?) General Ed. S. Meyer, Colonel 8th Regt. O. N. G. and Assistant U. S. District Attorney for Northern District of Ohio, was transpired out of \$15 at Massillon some weeks since. It is said that among the persons thus transpired was Hon. John C. Lee, U. S. District Attorney, who went in to the extent of \$100—and was left to transpire as the men walked off with his "wealth."

CLEVELAND Plain Dealer: The Republicans charge that Mr. Bishop was a Know-Nothing. Oh, hosh! He was elected by the Democrats to the Constitutional Convention in 1875, and he knows nothing but honesty! He wants lower taxes, revived business and reform in the management of our State and municipal government. Of course they will charge Bishop with everything. That's a candidate's fate, but "Uncle Dick" is the gentleman who will occupy the executive chair of Ohio in 1878!

It seems that at the banquet of the Schuetzenfesters, in Washington, the President actually made away with two glasses of light wine, to say nothing of an intoxicating compound called seltzer. What will the Mrs. R. B. Hayes tetotalitars say to this wild debauch?

THE RUSSIAN ROUT.

Vivid Description of the Retreat from Plevna.

Between Six and Seven Thousand Men Killed and Wounded.

Troops Recalled from South of the Balkans.

THE BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

Vivid Description of Thursday's Fight. LONDON, August 3.—A correspondent sends from Poreidin near Plevna a graphic account of Thursday's battle, which conveys a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster. The correspondent is with Prince Schachoskoy's command: And now all hope of success anywhere was doubt, nor did a chance offer to make the best of defeat. Prince Schachoskoy had not a man left to cover the retreat.

The Turks struck without stint. They had the upper hand for once and were determined to show that they knew how to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their original first position and captured the Russian cannon before the batteries could be withdrawn. The Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Radishova and fell into the village behind, now crammed with wounded. The streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ridge were incessant. The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later, in the darkness, a baleful sort of kraken traeger swarmed over the battle-field in the shape of Bashibazouks, who spared none. Lingered there on the ridge till the moon rose, the staff could hear from below, on the still night air.

Cries of Pain and Entreaties for Mercy, and yells of blood thirsty, fanatical triumph. It was indeed an hour to wring the sternest heart. We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming out of the valley of the shadow of death below, were there indeed any at all to come. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us and then listen to the scream of the shell as it tore by us. The sound of rifle bullets increased and the escort and retreating wounded were stuck. A detachment at length began to come struggling up; but it will give an idea of the disorganization to say that when a company was told off to cover the retreat of the wounded in Radishova, it had to be made up of men of several regiments. About 9 o'clock the staff quitted the ridge, leaving it

Littered With Groaning Men, and moving gently, lest we should tread on the prostrate wounded, we lost our way, as we had lost our army. We could find no rest for the soles of our feet by reason of the alarms of Bashibazouks swarming in among the scattered and retiring Russians.

At length at 11 in the morning, we turned into a stubble field, and making beds of reaped grain, correspondent and Cosack alike rested under the stars. But we were not even then allowed to rest before the alarm came that the

Bashibazouks Were Upon Us, and we had to rouse and stamp away.

The only protection of the Chief, of what in the morning was a fine army, was now a handful of wearied Cosacks. General Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the bed of the River Ouna. There had been talk, his troops being fresh, of renewing the attack to-day with his co-operation; but it is a plain statement of fact that we have no troops to attack with. The most moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments—say five thousand men—out of three brigades—a ghastly number, beating Eylau or Friedland. This takes no account of General Krudener's losses. We too, retire on Ouna River about Bulgareni, and, to the best of our weak strength, cover the bridge at Sistova.

Possible Results of the Defeat.

One cannot, in this moment of hurried confusion, realize all the possible results of this stroke, so rashly counted. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tirnova and the victorious Turkish army in Loresca and Plevna, and only a weak division of the Eleventh Corps stands between Tirnova and the Shumla army. I look on Prince Schachoskoy's force as wrecked—as no longer for this campaign, to be counted upon. It is not ten days since the Thirteenth Division crossed the Danube in the pride of superb consideration. Now what of it is left in demoralized and shattered. So on this side of the Balkans there remains but the Ninth Corps, already roughly handled once at Nikopolis and once at Plevna; one Division of the Eleventh Corps and the Rutechuk Army. Now if the Rutechuk Army is marched northwest against Plevna, then the Turkish Army of Rutechuk is let loose on the Russian communication to Tirnova. One cannot avoid the conclusion that the advance over the Balkans is seriously compromised. The Russian strength is so bad that scattered detachments have been called up from out of Roumania, and the Roumanian Division, commanded by General Manne, which crossed a day or two ago at Nikopolis, has been called up to the aid of Ouna River.

An ad-de-camp of Grand Duke Nicholas was present at the battle, and at once started for Tirnova with the evil tidings. We are just quitting this bivouac and falling back on Bulgareni with all speed, leaving the Bulgarian villages to the tender mercies of the Turks. As I close I learn that on our left General Skobeleff was very severely handled, having lost 300 men out of his single infantry battalion.

Another Account of the Retreat.

LONDON, August 3.—The Daily News' correspondent with Prince Schachoskoy's force, telegraphing from Simniza under date of August 1, gives an account of the retreat. He says the road from Poreidin to Bulgareni was cumbered with broken and retreating troops, wholly destitute of order, officers without soldiers, soldiers without officers, without cohesion and mostly without arms. At a narrow bridge, near Bulgareni there was wild confusion and a complete block. Tumbrils, ambulances, wagons, provision wagons, officers' collections led horses and carts filled with wounded all were jammed in an indescribable chaos. There had been wounded all along the road, but the bulk of the

wounded began a little way beyond Bulgareni and extended in unbroken line for seven miles along the road to Sistova. They were mostly carried in ox-carts, severe cases in ambulances, and large numbers tramped on foot. Immense numbers of the wounded had tramped the whole way from the battle-field and were already entering Sistova at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. They must have walked forty miles in twenty-four hours, wounded as they were, nearly all these wounded, however, consisted of men who had some how managed to walk out of the battle. The bad cases were mostly left where they fell.

A staff officer, with whose estimate I am inclined to agree, thinks the whole force lost between six and seven thousand men killed and wounded. The brigade of the 32d division has suffered most heavily. Besides a terrible loss of men, it sacrificed the Imperial banner of one of its regiments.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

A BATTLE AT TIRNOVA.

The Russians Lose 15,000 Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, August 6.—A telegram from Bucharest announces that Mehmet Ali and Osman Pasha have defeated the Russians at Tirnova, with a loss of 15,000 killed and wounded. The Czar has gone back to Frateshi.

Information has been received that the Porte has decided not to retain more than 10,000 men in Thessalia and Epirus. Considerable bodies of troops from the provinces have been sent to Adrianople.

Russians Admit A Heavy Loss in Recent Battles.

An official dispatch published in St. Petersburg admits the loss upwards of 5,000 men at Plevna, including one colonel killed, and a major general and two colonels wounded. The dispatch also admits that General Gourko has been obliged to retreat.

Colonel Welleley arrived on Sunday and had interviews with Lords Beaconsfield and Derby. A dispatch from Bjela says: The only object of his visit is to explain the groundlessness of charges of atrocities made against Russian troops.

The Port Desires to Make Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 6.—The Austrian Ambassador had a confidential audience on Saturday with Kadria Bey, President Council of State. The latter is said to have intimated that the Porte, in spite of the late successes, was firmly convinced that the war was really a misfortune for the whole world. If Russia only demanded autonomy for Bulgaria, under Christian governments, the Porte would agree to make peace.

Letting the Russians Down Easy.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The Herald correspondent at Si-tova telegraphs that Generals Schachoskoy and Krudener have retaken the position held by them previous to the disastrous battle at Plevna. The Russians are straining every nerve to retrieve their late disaster and to deliver a crushing blow before the Turks have time to reap all the advantage which might result from their chance success. Four more Russian corps which had been lying in Roumania are hurrying to the scene of operations in Bulgaria, and a sanguinary battle may be looked for within the next few days.

A Little Victory For the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs, under date of August 5th, as follows: "One thousand Kara-pak horsemen defeated two Russian battalions with three guns, at Dimicapon, near Ardahan."

MURDEROUS SHOOTINGS.

Louisville, August 7.—A special dispatch to the Courier-Journal, at Harrisburg, Ky., says: News has just reached here to-day of two serious shooting affairs that occurred yesterday in the edge of Washington county and near the Mercer line.

Maxville was the scene of one difficulty in which John Sutherland shot and killed John Buttes, a man of family. The fatal termination of this affair was the result of a previous difficulty over a sack of flour, Sutherland being a miller.

Gardner's store near Millburg, in which several families took part and was the renewal of a former fracas. Several of the Royalties, Gardner, Cases and Sheridans were participants. One man (Sheridan) was shot through the head and killed outright. Gardner was shot through the arm, and one case in the wrist. Twenty or thirty shots were fired and probably others wounded whose names could not be learned.

L. S. Brown, who was shot yesterday in this county, was wounded in five different places, every one from the revolver taking effect in his body. The boy Smith, who did the shooting, is still at large.

A CINCINNATI HOLOCAUST.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—Pesterling's cigar box factory, corner of Eighth and Broadway, was burned this morning. Twenty-two girls were working in the upper stories, and it is reported four of them perished in the flames. The fire originated in the cellars. An attempt was made to extinguish it without the aid of the fire department, but was unsuccessful. After reaching the first floor the flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in an incredibly short time had reached the roof. The employees, mostly girls, were at work in the third and fourth stories. Some escaped through the windows upon the roofs of other buildings, but it is feared eight or ten perished in the flames. At this writing four bodies have been recovered so disfigured that it was an hour before any of them could be identified. Bits of clothing still remaining led to the identification of Mary Merrill, twenty years old, Nena Keub, fourteen, Frank Studeur twenty, Anna Fatgar. John Blanchard, engineer in the factory, died soon after from injuries received. Two girls and one man, Isaac Scofield, were so badly burned that they will probably die. From the factory the fire spread to six frames and one brick dwelling, which will prove a total loss. The amount of losses is not yet estimated.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Democratic Gains in Lexington.

Lexington, August 6.—The election passed off quietly, but a full vote was polled. For State Senator, Johnson, Democrat, received 2,151 votes; Weathers, Republican, 1,556. For the Legislature, Bush, Democrat, received 2,169 votes; Tarlton, Republican, 1,629. For Coroner, Delph, 1,951; Hallin, Independent, 235. The chief interest in the election was in the race for the Legislature in the city of Lexington, resulting in a majority of 540 for Bush, Democrat, against 1,176 Republican majority in 1875, a Democratic gain of 1,696.

Partial returns and reports of majorities indicate that the Democrats have carried Fayette county by 1,400 majority. Louisville, August 6.—The workingmen elect five out of seven candidates to the Legislature over the regular Democratic nominees of the city of Louisville.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Wheeling, W. Va., August 7.—An election took place in this State to-day for the selection of a permanent seat of Government. Up to a late hour to-night we have no news whatever from the interior. This city gives Clarksburg 2,334; Martinsburg, 1,383; Charleston, 194. The county subscription of \$5,000 in aid of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad was probably carried by a small majority.

MEXICO INVASED.

Galveston, August 7.—A News' special from San Antonio says:

Lieutenant Bullis crossed the Rio Grande on the 4th, recaptured five stolen horses, and returned to the Texas side on 5th. Major Schofield arrested four Valdez filibusters at Eagle Pass. Valdez himself was at Laredo, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he escaped. The Escobedo party are at Laredo, without funds.

PROFESSOR PIKE ACQUITTED OF THE MURDER OF JONES.

Chicago, August 7.—In the trial of Professor Pike for the murder of S. S. Jones, of the Religio-Philosophical Journal, in March last, the jury this afternoon rendered a verdict of acquittal, on the ground of insanity. Papers were read showing that the defendant had been an inmate of Taunton, the lunatic hospital of Massachusetts, and also of the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island. Pike was remanded to jail to await transportation to an insane asylum.

AFTER BILLY MCKEE.

St. Louis, August 6.—Civil suits for damage were filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court by the McKee Estate against Wm. McKee. The action embraces 1,650 counts for \$1,400 each, making a total of \$2,314,200. These counts are all alike in form except that the name of a different distiller is inserted in each, charging with unlawful removal of distilled spirits, and also charging the defendant with aiding and abetting in the removal of said spirits which act rendered him liable to the above penalty of \$1,400.

BURNING OF A CANADIAN POOR HOUSE.

Simcoe, Ont., Aug. 5.—The poor house one mile from town, burned last night, with seventeen inmates, and four others badly burned. The cause of the fire is unknown. The names of the dead are Jane McBride, Sarah Green, Sarah Sinclair, William Houck, James Carbett, Charles Carver, John Brand, J. P. Nault, George Hunt, Clarence Parker, Ormand Despro, Elizabeth Barley, Dotley Pettit, Hugh Boley, Marion Brasley, Benjamin Southwick and Ellen Chattington.

THE SOLDIERS NOT TO BLAME FOR FIRING ON THE RIOTERS.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 7.—The coroner's jury in the case of the recent riots rendered a verdict to-day acquitting the soldiers composing the Fourth Regiment from any blame for firing on the rioters, taking into consideration the fearful peril in which they were placed. If any blame attaches to the military it must be borne by General Bolton, who ordered them to Reading. The responsibility for the terrible tragedy is directly attributed to those who compose the lawless body, who were instigating the riotous proceeding, and the mob is primarily responsible for all subsequent trouble and bloodshed.

As to the singular story printed in the New York Sun, and to be found in this paper, that the opinion of Justice Bradley, as originally read by him to Justices Clifford and Field, of the Electoral Commission, gave the vote of Florida to Tilden, and that under the pressure of bribes, intimidation or persuasion, he changed it so that it gave the vote of the State to the fraudulent President, the special to the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

The night upon which the Commission rendered its decision in the Florida case, the Washington correspondent of the Enquirer had interviews with Judge Abbott and Senator Bayard, members of the Commission. Both expressed surprise at Bradley's vote, inasmuch as his argument, upon which it is presumed he based it, was wholly in favor of counting the votes of the Tilden electors; and yet, despite such reasoning, he voted, to the great surprise of the Democratic members, for the Hayes electors. Senator Bayard said at the time he did not believe there was a single member on the Commission, unless, indeed, he had been apprised in advance, that when Bradley concluded the reading of his argument but what expected he would record his vote for the count of the Tilden electors. Bradley, it is not at all improbable, was bought up that momentous night by Republican politicians and railroad jobbers, who thronged his house from nine o'clock until daylight.

Wiser is an old political trickster; a scheming "ring" man, the tool of Stanley Matthews. Our Bishop is a thorough business man, just the man to secure honest and economical management of our State affairs.